

## THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR.

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### POETRY.

#### THE COMET'S FLIGHT.

It happened one morning that a straggling ray,  
From the solar system left its way.  
And it came to a comet's den—  
And it roused him up, from his long, long sleep.  
And he sprang from his cavern in chaos deep.  
To visit the sun again.  
So long had he laid in his dungeon cold,  
His joints felt exceedingly stiff and old.  
And he scarce could move a limb—  
But, in spite of his sharp, rheumatic pain,  
He shook his limbs, and he combed his mane,  
And put himself soon in trim.  
Then, forth he sprang on the realms of Night,  
All chaos started at his crazy flight,  
And a terrible tumult made—  
And torrents of cloud, and flood, and flame,  
Up from her dark abysses came—  
But nothing the monster stayed.  
On, on he went, as the lightning fast,  
Till the realm of destruction and darkness past;  
Glad was the comet, then,  
For behind lay the kingdom of night and death,  
And he saw the light, and he breathed the breath  
Of the starry world again.  
That lovely world, with his bound of blue,  
Lay far and wide in the comet's view,  
As he hung in his course to gaze—  
And he hung like one in a joyful trance,  
Watching the stars, in their mystic dance,  
Through many a glittering maze.  
By millions, and millions, the orbs of light  
Solennly moved in their courses bright,  
And, from far, to his ravished ears  
Seemed, like a breeze, to swell and die;  
A clear and awful harmony,  
"Twas the music of the spheres!  
And gentle gales came floating there,  
Gales of the soft, ethereal air.  
And, at their reviving breath,  
Down, down he plunged, in his heedless way,  
And down to all in his path that lay.  
In his fiery path of death.  
By many a rolling star he flew,  
With her glittering seas, and her lands of blue,  
But in loneliness he faded—  
For, with pallid beams, they shrunk away,  
And hid themselves from his deadly ray.  
As he wildly on them glared,  
But once too near to his fearful blaze,  
One tiny planet came forth to gaze,  
From her path of light afar—  
And the comet withered the waving trees,  
And blighted the lands, and dried the seas,  
Of the venturesome little star.  
Swifter and swifter, the comet flew,  
Brighter and brighter, his red once grew,  
When the glorious sun was near—  
But, the planets whined him back again,  
And fast asleep in his midnight den,  
For their orbs were chilled with fear.  
Saturn called loudly each frightened moon,  
And they gathered, for safety, behind him soon,  
And peeped through his ring of gold;  
Jove drew his girdle around him tight,  
And called on Mars to prepare for fight,  
But the courage of Mars was cold.  
Soon he came near to the beautiful Earth,  
Flushed were her murmurs of joy and mirth,  
When she saw that direful ray—  
And the pale moon behind her fled,  
And covered with clouds her fainting head,  
And concealed in darkness lay.  
Venus in splendor he could not dim—  
Her eye of glory beamed on him,  
And where was his savage heart?  
One glance of love he, backward cast,  
And trimmed his beams as he onward past,  
And in sadness did he depart.  
Mercury fled in dismay at the sight,  
The comet laughed to behold his flight,  
And erected his name of flame—  
But now, his fiery course was done,  
His long and trackless race was run,  
For unto the sun he came.  
But, should I tell you the conference dire,  
That was held between those orbs of fire,  
Your every hair would rise!  
So now, I descend to earth again,  
Ere the bright has turned my giddy brain,  
Or the stars dimmed my eyes.

#### ADDRESS TO PUPILS.

The following beautiful address was delivered by our well known, and talented poetess, Miss E. R. Snow, on the occasion of giving up her school, and will be read with interest, by a large portion of friends.

MY DEAR PUPILS.—The time has arrived which is to dissolve the tie of relationship with which we are connected to each other, as instructor and the instructed.

While I feel myself about to be liberated from the duties, and relieved from the great weight of responsibility which have devolved upon me; the thought of a separation from you, impresses my mind with feelings which I cannot describe. Although most of you were strangers to me at the commencement of the school; the endearing association has created in my bosom an attachment which cannot

easily be eradicated; and the deep interest I feel in your present and future welfare, must to my apology, if any is thought requisite, for my offering you an address on the present occasion. Be assured the earnest desire which I have felt, and which I still feel, will not cease with the termination of my scholastic services.

The business in which I have been engaged, is an arduous one—a calling which awakens into exercise every faculty of the mind; and with all fidelity to my patrons, I have endeavored to discharge its duties with uprightness and impartiality, in the face of God.

Amid all the variety of habits, manners and understandings—amid all the dissimilarity of views and feelings that are huddled together in a large promiscuous school like this, where children are as differently governed at home, as the subjects of opposing nations; for a teacher to give universal satisfaction would be almost an anomaly in literary practice. Of this, I have ever been so well apprized, previous to engaging in the arduous employment, as to fortify my mind in such a manner, as, after having conscientiously officiated according to the best of my ability; to be satisfied with an approving conscience, and the sanction of heaven, regardless of human praise or censure.

I take the liberty on this occasion to express my satisfaction and approbation of your conduct in general, while under my charge, and you will please accept my thanks for the respectful attention which, with very few exceptions, you have paid to my instructions.

The progress you have made in your several studies, while under my tuition, is very gratifying to me, and does honor to yourselves. Before relinquishing my care, I wish again to impress your minds with the importance of scholastic pursuits. Although they may appear of little consequence in themselves; they form the basis of civilization, literature and refinement; therefore let them occupy a due share of your youthful attention—let not your time run to waste—let not your early life be trifled away on nonsensical objects; but in all your pursuits, have a wise reference to the future, ever bearing in mind that the manner in which you improve the present period, will have a bearing upon your condition and characters hereafter. Let the attention and the improvement of your minds and manners, engage much of your present attention in order to prepare you for the relations which you will be called to sustain in the busy scenes of life which are lying before you. You live in a very important age, an age teeming with events, and if your lives are spared, you will each have a part to act in the grand scenery which precedes, and is to prepare the way for the second coming of the Messiah. You should endeavor to realize the consequence of the period; and to act accordingly. Let your thoughts be elevated—let them rise superior to the superficial glance—the pompous nothingness of the fashion of this world which ever passes away, and study to make your selves useful. By early habit, you will custom yourselves to blend the useful and the agreeable in such a manner that the every-day duties of life will be pleasurable; and that course of life which proposes the most usefulness, will most conduce to your individual happiness, by contributing most to the happiness of others. How much better—how much nobler the principle of habituating yourselves to derive pleasure by contributing to the happiness of those around you, than to seek it in the indulgence of that little selfishness of feeling which extends no farther, and has no other object than mere personal gratification!

Endeavor to cultivate sufficient independence of mind, that you will dare to do right—that will inspire you with moral courage enough to stem the tide of evil example, realizing that the eyes of God are continually upon you, and let his approbation be esteemed the richest reward, regardless of the frowns and the smiles of the vain and unprincipled, who would fain lead you from the paths of rectitude.

Situated as you are in the city of the saints—the place destined for the gathering of people from every nation, kindred, tongue and people, you must expect to associate with people of widely different dispositions, and understandings, and whose habits and manners have been formed under every variety of circumstances. With these expectations, it will be peculiarly necessary for you, if you wish either to be happy yourselves or promote the happiness of those around you, to cultivate feelings of philanthropy and consanguinity: accustom yourselves to view the conduct of others in the most favorable light; and always be more ready to find a redeeming apology for inadvertences and failures, than to indulge in severe censures and criticisms; remembering that so long as people are differently educated, and the customs of different places are so very unlike; no individual judgment will be acknowledged

as a criterion of propriety; therefore it is better to be indulgent and forbearing especially in all cases which are merely matters of taste, where principles are not concerned; and allow to others every privilege which you wish to enjoy yourselves. After all your utmost exertions in well-doing, do not be discouraged when you learn by sad experience that the world does not appreciate your doings in a manner to meet the expectations of youthful anticipations.

Do not over estimate the merit of your own actions, and console your feelings with the idea that the eyes of Him who judgeth righteously are upon you—that the time will come when all will be rewarded according to their works—when the secrets of all hearts will be made known; and endeavor to hold sufficient command over your feelings to be satisfied with the approval of the great God and patiently await the decision of his tribunal, regardless of the praise and censure, smiles and frowns of those persons who are gild-d by the preconceived notions of contracted, silly, and selfish minds.

The human mind possesses an adhesive quality—it is apt to adhere to, and contract a likeness to that with which it comes most in contact, or with which it is most conversant; therefore it is all important that you should be wise in the choice of your particular associates. Let the good—the honest and the upright constitute the society in which you familiarize your thoughts and feelings; at the same time be courteous and affable to all. That kind of haughtiness, of manners which many mistake for dignity, which by its repulsiveness is calculated to hold every body at a distance, is a stranger to that amiability which flows from a philanthropic disposition, and genuine goodness of heart. Court the society of the aged, who have trod the path of life before you—those who have accumulated wisdom by length of years and practical experience. Listen respectfully to their instructions, and profit by their counsels. Never treat them with that arrogance and insolence which too much characterizes the manners of the present age. Honor them as they honor God—look up to them with reverence and treat them with kindness and affection: reflecting that, should you arrive to their years, how gratifying it will be to yourselves to see the children of youth, look up to you with respectful attention, and leaning upon you as the guardians of their virtues, and the protectors and supporters of their morals like the tender twig, sheltering itself beneath the spreading umbrage of the sturdy inflexible oak.

Many of you are now in that season of life when the fascinating charms of the world seem most attractive to the human heart, and when its ten thousand snares are most liable to attract the unsuspecting and inexperienced feet aside from the paths of virtue, religion and piety; and as many, if not all of you are members of the church of Jesus Christ let me say to you, remember now your Creator in the days of your youth, and serve him with a perfect heart and a willing mind—set your faces as flint to keep the commandments of God, and to live by every word that proceedeth out of his mouth. Turn your backs upon the vanities and follies of the world, and hold them in comparative contempt. Be steadfast with out bigotry. If you are faithful and true to the profession you have made, you are to become the companions of angels. How awkward you would feel to be introduced into the society of beings filled with intelligence and surrounded with glory; if entirely unprepared for such society! Life itself might seem too short for such a preparation. Then diligently seek wisdom and knowledge. Study attentively the revelations which God has given heretofore, and receive from his mouth from time to time: for we live in a day when he is speaking to his people and to the inhabitants of the earth, through the prophet whom he has raised up for that purpose. If you calculate to live by every word that proceedeth from the mouth of God, you must be determined—you must not be afraid to be singular; for though you are privileged above all the world with regard to society, by being associated with the Latter Day Saints; remember that all are not Israel that are of Israel—that the kingdom of heaven is like a net cast into the sea which gathers of every kind, and even here are some who would entice you from the pure principles of the religion of Jesus. I pray that God will enlighten your minds by his spirit continually, to enable you to judge correctly and distinguish between the false honors of the world and the honor that comes from God—between those things that are highly esteemed among men but which are of short duration; and those things that will abide the changes of time and endure eternally when earthly things shall have measured, their sublimity existence, and numbered the fleeting moments that defined their being—that you may have wisdom to know the will of

God, and integrity and courage sufficient to perform it—that you may be truly the sons and daughters of Zion—that you may be ornaments in the church, patterns of piety and virtue, and prepared for a glorious state of existence—to share in the triumphs over death and the grave, when this mortal shall have put on immortality—when the first resurrection shall bring forth the righteous, and through the merits of Jesus give them an eternal victory, and place them on high above the ruins of divisible and combustible matter. With the most earnest desires for your present and eternal welfare, praying God in the name of Jesus Christ that you may be blessed with the richest of heaven's blessings—that you may be raised from the evils that are in the world, and be of that number who, having the harps of God shall sing the song of Moses and the Lamb, and inherit the glory of the celestial kingdom, I bid you all an affectionate farewell!

(From the Cincinnati Prices Current.)  
ILLINOIS BANKS.

The dishonesty of Banks has afforded a continual theme of abuse in the slang of political partisans, for several years past, especially upon the floors of legislative bodies, where the cuckoo note has been echoed, until the public ear has become sickened by its monotony. But when contrasted with the dishonesty of legislatures, we apprehend that of Banks will lose nothing by the comparison. There is indeed no subject so calculated to alarm business men, as the total disregard of the citizens evinced by our legislative bodies, and the recklessness with which they trample on the rights and interests of individuals, in the pursuit of their party purposes. The Legislatures of the Western States, which have just adjourned have differed little from each other in policy, all being animated by a common disregard of the plain principles of justice towards the creditors of the public, and the interests of all who are dependent on trade or commerce for their prosperity or subsistence. The legislation of Illinois in relation to her Banks, affords an apt illustration of these remarks.

The State of Illinois was a stockholder in the State Bank, and also in the Bank of Illinois at Shawanetown, and, of course, liable like other stockholders, for the debts of these institutions, with this addition, that having made the notes of these Banks receivable for debts due the State, they were issued and circulated upon the faith and credit of the State.

By the late law, the State of Illinois has withdrawn her stock from both Banks, reducing the amount in her own hands at each, which the Banks may buy in the market at 15 cents on the dollar. The State gets back several millions of her bonds and the Banks make the payment in terms very easy to them. So far the arrangement is an advantageous one for both parties. But there is a third party, whose interest seems to have been disregarded, namely, the creditors of the Banks.

What does this same law do for them? All claims, whether deposits, circulation, or circulation heretofore presented and put on interest under the charter, after no suspension, are put on the same footing, and no interest allowed on anything. Twenty-six cents on the dollar is to be paid in specie, on each claim, and certificates are to be issued for the balance, not earning interest; which certificates can only be used in payment of debts due the Bank, or in the purchase of real estate. The latter cannot be sold for six months, when it is all to be classed and valued by commissioners, and after that may be sold by the Bank at the valuation. It may be asked, by what right the State, being a stockholder and a party to all the engagements of the Banks, withdraws from her liability to the creditors? By what right does she withdraw the bonds, which form a portion of the assets of the Banks, pledged for the payment of the creditors of these institutions? By what right does she declare that the interest already accrued under the charter on notes presented or any other debt, shall be cut off? By what right does she compel the creditors of the Bank to receive certificates not bearing interest, when all other debts, by a general law of the State, bear interest? In other words, by what right does a State, when a debtor, refuse to submit to her own laws, and to the common obligations of good faith, and why are the creditors of a State, and of a State Bank, placed in a worse situation than other creditors? No rational pretext for these things can be assigned, because such legislation is simply despotic! It is the high handed act of the government in contravention of her own laws, of private right, and of the ordinary principle of justice.

Will the public submit to such tyrannical decrees? We suppose not. The crisis has arrived which the wise farmers of our constitution looked for, when they vested the Supreme Court of the U. S. with the power to protect the citizen against legislative invasion of his rights. The court has heretofore resisted all attempts by the States to violate contracts; and we trust that that tribunal will con-

tinue ever to protect the citizen against such daring infractions of his rights.

It is to be hoped that the war upon credit upon banks, and upon commerce, which has brought such wide spread misery upon our country, will soon exhaust itself by its own violence. We look forward confidently to a better state of things. The destructive policy has had its day, and its evil effects are becoming so evident, that it cannot much longer be tolerated by an intelligent people.

### Agricultural.

(From the Albany Cultivator.)  
GARDEN VEGETABLES.

**Early Cucumbers.**—The following has been found by the writer, an easy and successful way to raise them. Place small pieces of dead turf, as large as one's hand, just below the soil in a hot bed, and plant the cucumber seeds upon them. When the stems are two or three inches long, the pieces of turf are removed, plants, roots and all, to rich garden soil, and they will advance rapidly in growth and produce fruit two or three weeks earlier than if planted in open ground. Suitable turf is easily obtained where grass has been inverted the previous summer and autumn. The young plants should be set out as soon as they will probably escape the frost.

**Early Tomatoes.**—Where there is no hot bed, these have been successfully started in pots kept in a warm room, and the fruit ripens a week or two in advance of those otherwise treated.

While the fruit is yet green, I have much accelerated the ripening, by removing the larger leaves from dense bunches of the fruit, and placing white boards behind them, so as to reflect the sun's rays upon them. They soon become red, while the rest remained unchanged in color. Would not planting them, as well as many other of the smaller garden fruits, against a whitewashed fence or wall, prove of great advantage? It is estimated in England, that a good wall for fruit is equal to an advance of six degrees towards the equator; why then is this powerful means of producing early fruit, so generally neglected in this country?

**Early Potatoes.**—It is well known that the seed end of a potato yields a crop earlier by some days, than the root end. This appears to be owing simply to the earlier growth of the apical from the eye end. Earliness will be greatly increased by placing the seed potatoes in a moist sand, early in the spring, in a warm place in the house; and then planting them when the shoots are about two inches long, taking care not to break them off.

**Strawberries.**—Many cultivators suffer their beds to run wild, and still obtain tolerable good crops; but a still better way is to plant them in drills, and keep them so. Hoeing or cultivation benefits them as much as it does corn. By pursuing this course the writer obtained nearly a pint of large, fat, plump strawberries, from one single plant the last season.

**Lime.**—This success with strawberries might have been partly owing to using lime. Its tendency to diminish the growth of leaves and stem, and increase that of seed and fruit, is well known. It had been applied two years before to the strawberry bed, at the rate of about half a bushel to a square rod. A similar effect was observed on tomatoes, when the immature they received, which was well rotted, had a small quantity of lime thoroughly mixed with it. The growth in their stems was moderate, and the product in fruit was abundant. Others, matured without lime, grew abundant in stem, and the product of the fruit not quite so great. Sifted lime was used. The difference might have been owing to other causes; at any rate more experiments are needed.

**Early Lettuce.**—This was obtained at least three weeks earlier than other lettuce sown in hot bed, by taking up plants sown the previous autumn in open ground, and transplanting them into the hot bed as soon as it was made. They were urged forward in growth rapidly, by the new heat they received, and formed heads four or five inches in diameter, while the other lettuce was barely an inch high.

**Selection of Vegetables.**—This is a matter of very great importance, where excellence in quality is desired. For lettuce, I have found the early curled Sicilia, and imperial cabbage lettuce, very good varieties. The latter forms large fine heads of great delicacy.

The best cabbages appear to be the early sugar loaf, green savor, and old fashioned large winter drumhead. The sugar loaf heads earlier than the early York, and happens to be superior to it in quality. For those who like a very tender cabbage, the savor will stand pre-eminent. The character of the drumhead we all know.

I have tried many varieties of the turnip for table use, and find none more to satisfy most persons who have eaten them, better than the white Norfolk whether for early or late use.

Of beets, the basano excels all that I have tried. It is very early, will keep through the winter in moist sand, and is

much more delicate and sweet than the red turnip beet, as the latter is better than the old fashioned stringy, long blood beet.

**Keeping Roots through Winter.**—The most convenient method of doing this, is to procure barrels, hogheads, or large boxes, place them in the cellar, fill them with the potatoes, turnips, beets, or other roots, and fill in the interstices with clean sand, which is to be kept moist. It is to be clean as a matter of convenience and neatness. One load will cover a large quantity of roots, and may be used for many successive years.

J. J. THOMAS.

(From the Bangamo Journal.)

The public will be pleased to learn that Messrs. Crosby and Coffey, (the latter an experienced nursery man and gardener) are about commencing the establishment of a nursery and garden just without the limits of this city, so extensive as to enable them in a short time to supply the demands for trees, shrubbery, &c. We trust, that while this establishment will be productive of great public benefit, they will reap a fair reward for their industry and enterprise.

**Set out Trees.**—This is the season to set out fruit and shade trees. A little expense and attention now, will secure to every man who has a home, however humble it may be, many pleasures and comforts indispensable almost to those who seek in home their greatest earthly happiness. Who has not remarked in passing the cottage of one in humble life—surrounded by shade trees to protect from summer's heats, or arrest the fury of the winter's blast—the enclosure enriched by trees bending under the weight of the golden pear, the rosy peach, the exquisite nectarine, the beautiful apricot, and the culinary vegetables and ornamental with varieties of ever-blooming China roses, twining honey suckles, the jessamine, the trumpet flower—occasionally a clump of flowers, embracing the splendid dahlia, the tulip, the gladiolus, the iris, the lily and a variety of annual flowers—we say, who that has passed a cottage thus ornamented, thus surrounded by the beautiful and useful, has not been impressed with the belief that he was passing the abode of virtue, intelligence, industry and contentment? It is impossible to resist these conclusions. Nine times out of ten they will be certain to be true. We are never surprised that the wealthy secure all the advantages that wealth can bring, in planting their grounds with fruit and ornamental trees, with the richest varieties of shrubbery and the rarest vegetables—but we do say that all these easily procured comforts—luxuries you may call them—do not produce in the mind such sweet associations, such hallowed impressions, and such holy influences, as when these comforts ornament the cottages and residences of those in middle and humble life. Set out trees, both useful and ornamental—now is the moment—there is no time to lose.

**Dahlia.**—This splendid plant is a native of Mexico. Its culture is so simple that it has been disseminated throughout Europe, India and South America, the West Indies, &c. It will thrive in any good soil. The roots are tuberous, and towards the last of April, they begin to push out shoots at the base of the stem of the preceding year. At this period or in May they should be planted; they will, however, succeed perfectly well if this is deferred till June. When planted in a generous soil, our climate is so exceedingly congenial to its habits, that it expands with the utmost luxuriance, attaining a degree of beauty in its development, if not unequalled, at least not to be surpassed.

The climate and soil of Illinois brings the Dahlia to great perfection. They are almost as easily cultivated as a potato. To forward them, they can be planted in pots, and when danger from frost is past, they can be transplanted into the garden without loss or difficulty. The Dahlia is the glory of the flower garden in summer and autumn.

**Tulips.**—Tulips are of many varieties. Early tulips comprise every shade on white and yellow grounds, and begin to bloom about two weeks previous to all others. Bizarre tulips embrace violet, purple, brown, red, vermilion, and rose color, and all intermediate shades, on yellow grounds. Double tulips, combine black, purple, violet and brown, and all intermediate shades on white ground. The flowers of parrot tulips have feathered edges, in addition to other colors, some of them combine shades of green, which no other tulips do; from these circumstances their appearance is unique and interesting.

Tulips planted in the spring should be buried three inches in the ground, measuring from the top of the bulb, and surrounded by sand. The Dutch have a great passion for tulips, and have brought them to great perfection. It is reported that 10,000 crowns were once paid in Holland for the bulb of a new and extraordinary variety of tulip. They can now however, be had at a price that places



## NOTICE.

Among the variety of stationary  
and moving pictures, and  
other amusements, at the  
Grand Hotel, and Kirkham's Grand Hotel.

## THE NEIGHBOR.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1843.

We now, according to promise, present our young friend before the world, in his new dress, and with his new name. As the last week has been one of the warm weeks, in the spring, when vegetation springs forth, and life and animation is given to the vegetable world; so our efforts to cultivate the plant of intelligence, having been watered by industry, enlivened by perseverance, and warmed by the genial rays of patronage, have not been unsuccessful; for the young gentleman has grown in one short week to double his former size. Relative to his dress, we have to apologize a little, as we did not live near a store we could not get all the trimmings which we could have desired, to have made him pass so well with the *élite* in the fashionable world. However, among plain folks he will now pass very well, and we soon expect to see him in a form that will suit the taste of the most fastidious.

Relative to the course that we shall pursue, we shall endeavor to cultivate a friendly feeling towards all, and not interfere with the rights of others, either politically or religiously. We shall advocate the cause of the innocent and oppressed, uphold the cause of right, sustain the principles of Republicanism, and fly to the succor of the helpless and forlorn, pouring in oil and wine to their wounds, and acting in every way to all the human family, in the capacity that our name imports, viz: that of a neighbor.

We have had, and may have to defend ourselves against the oppressions, persecutions, and innovations of men; and if this should be the case, we shall not shrink from the task; but shall fearlessly, and unflinchingly, defend our rights; sustaining that liberty which our glorious constitution guarantees to every American citizen, for which our fathers jeopardized their liberty, their lives, and their sacred honor.

Amidst the warring elements that are disturbing the world, we are glad to find so amiable and friendly a spirit manifested to us at the present time by the press, and we can assure them that so long as they let us alone we shall not interfere with them; it has been our study to avoid contention, and we have never interfered with others until they have thrown down the gauntlet. And as we have not been to the present, so we are determined for the future not to be the aggressors.

We have always endeavored to cultivate a spirit of friendship, amity, and peace with mankind; if we have not succeeded the fault has not been with us. Rumor with her thousand tongues has always been busy circulating falsehood and misrepresentation concerning us, and men have frequently in the absence of correct information, entertained unfavorable opinions concerning us, and have spoken as they thought; but when they have been better informed they have regretted their course and have seen that calumny has been like a viper in our path, and has stung like an adder.

In regard to our political rights, our religion has frequently been made use of by political demagogues as a bugbear to deprive us of the free, untrammelled rights of American citizens; this is a thing that we always have protested against, and we always shall, so long as that blood that fired the bosoms of our ancestors who fought, bled and died, in defence of equal rights, flows through our veins.

Concerning religion we consider that all men have a right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience; and while we allow all men freely to enjoy this privilege untrammelled by us, we look upon all men that would abridge us, or others, in their religious rights, as enemies to the constitution; recalcitrant to the principles of Republicanism; and whilst they render themselves despicable, they are striking a secret, but deadly blow at the freedom of this great republic; and their withering influence, though unseen and unobserved, by the many, is like a worm gnawing the very vitals of the tree of liberty. We shall always contend for our religious rights. In short the liberty of the press, liberty of conscience and of worship, free discussion, sailors' rights, we shall always sustain.

**Military.**—There will be on the 6th inst. a general review of the Nauvoo Legion, General Arlington Bennett of Arlington House, near New York is expected to attend. The Legion will parade and perform the evolutions on the prairie, we hope the day may be favorable, we expect that the Legion on that day will appear to advantage.

The writer of the following note, Mr. Skinner, is a lawyer, of no mean talent, who has lately come to reside in our city; but who, from some source, unknown to us, has lately been tainted with insanity. During his mental aberration, he wandered from this place to the neighborhood of Warsaw. Great solicitude was manifested by the citizens of this place on his behalf, and great fears were entertained for his safety. He was finally found in a deplorable situation, near Warsaw, by whom we have not been informed, nor of the nature of the kindness referred to by Mr. Skinner. We felt sorry to hear of his calamity, and are pleased that he has so far recovered.

**Ms. Taylor.**—I beg leave through the columns of your paper, to express to the people of Nauvoo, my deep felt gratitude, for the kind solicitude exhibited by them in my behalf, during the unfortunate circumstance that has passed with myself. I feel bound so to do, more especially, as I was a stranger, and united with them only by the common ties of humanity. That gratitude will be evinced, whenever occasion shall require any better testimonials.

Yours, &amp;c.,

O. C. SKINNER.

## PHONOGRAPHY.

Mr. G. D. Watt, from England, delivered two lectures, in this city, on Friday and Saturday evenings last, showing the superiority of phonography, or writing by sound, over every other system of short-

handwriting. He acknowledged, in his opening, that, in this age of invention, for the saving of time and labor, the science of swift writing has not been more practised, especially considering the large number of works that exist on the subject. The reason of this neglect must be in the insufficiency of these systems.

Stenographers generally have based their systems on our erroneous alphabet and defective method of spelling. Their shorthand consists in copying our writing and spelling, in their own characters generally leaving out the vowels, and such letters as could be dispensed with. Some have attempted, in a measure, to spell as we pronounce; but this could not properly be done with their alphabets, which were deficient in nine different vowel sounds and three consonants. Hence arose the great difficulty in reading their systems after they were written, and which has been the chief obstacle to their general adoption; for most of them are easily learned.

The common method of shorthand spelling, is very far from giving the pronunciation of the word. No wonder, then, that when the vowels are omitted, and some characters represent two letters, there is a difficulty in deciphering such stenographic MSS. We will not, however, further find fault with the common method of spelling, to which most people are necessarily reconciled; nor with the other systems of shorthand, which a few, by dint of practice and perseverance, have managed to acquire.

Phonography, as its name imports, is the science of writing by sound, or of writing each word exactly as it is pronounced. For this purpose a new alphabet is given, in which there are signs for all the distinct sounds of the human voice, arranged in their natural order, by this means, the true pronunciation of any word may at once be transferred to paper, without reference to the common roundabout way of spelling. It would appear to give the true sound of any language or dialect. Even the varieties of pronunciation, whether vulgarisms or provincialisms; and it is equally available for writing English or Chinese, Hebrew or Italian.

If phonography possesses half the merit claimed for it by the lecturer, we should hail it with pleasure. Mr. Watt laid the principles of phonography before his audience in a clear and lucid manner, and it therefore remains with them to judge of its merits or demerits and act accordingly. Mr. Watt says:—

This system, which, from its simplicity, is remarkably easy of attainment and pleasing in practice, is so true and perfect a method of writing, that any word in any language, names, of persons and places, the precise pronunciation of a person, &c. can be expressed by it with perfect ease and precision; be read at any distance of time without the possibility of mistake, and with a greater ease than long hand—it is, therefore, admirably adapted for every species of composition; while, for reporting, it is so remarkably brief, that three simple strokes will invariably write three words!

taking the average of all the words in the English Language: "indeed, to compare Phonography with Stenography is like comparing the Newtonian system of astronomy with the systems of Tycho Brahe, Ptolemy and others. The one is truth and order, the others are error and disorder." Or to use a more familiar comparison, phonography as compared with more systems of stenography is, in writing, what railway locomotives are in travelling, as compared with stage coaches.

The weather continues all that can be desired, and our city now presents a lively and beautiful appearance. While it is adorned by the hand of nature in its richest dress, all hands seem engaged in adding to the comforts of the inhabitants. Numbers are employed in improving the streets, and in removing every nuisance, whilst others are engaged in ploughing, digging, fencing, &c. The female part of the inhabitants are busily engaged in their flower gardens, and all around is health, peace, and happiness; and the songs of Zion, are to be heard on every hand, united with those of the feathered tribe in almost every tree.

The Maid of Iowa arrived with a number of passengers from St. Louis, on Tuesday last. She is an excellent conveyance for any one coming up the river, and the passengers speak very highly of the captain and crew. She landed, as usual, at the Nauvoo House, which is very convenient for discharging freight and the accommodation of all those intending to land in this city.

England was visited by a severe snow storm on the 17th and 18th ult. In some low lands and valleys it drifted to the depth of twelve and fourteen feet. On the continent there has also been a heavy fall of snow.

**Printers.**—A writer in the Mobile Herald, who has been for sixteen years connected with the public press, holds the following deserved commendatory language of the members of the craft. None who have had an opportunity of judging will fail to admit the justness of his remarks. He says: "In all our experience, (and we have visited in that time four different governments from the one under which we were born and educated) we have always found among printers not only more intelligence, but more liberality of opinion, more of that noble and high-minded cast of principle that looks with a forgiving eye as well upon the frailties of erring humanity as upon the jars and contentions that grow out of religion or politics, than any other

class, not excepting the teachers of the religion of the Bible themselves, or the statesmen who thunder in the forum. Printers have a sort of freemasonry with the world. Conversant not only with events that are transpiring in their own neighborhood, but over the whole universe, their occupation, and the peculiar province in which they move, are all calculated to bring within the scope of their vision; and the circle of their interests, the opinions and the feelings of the entire family of man. It is a similar community of interests, and a personal converse with the whole world, that makes the honest tar a whole-souled man, a friend of his species, in whatever port he meets them. But the printer is his superior in one respect: the field of letters, the garden of science, and the very fountain of learning, are in his range, and measurably under his control. With scarcely an exception, there is not one of the profession that a good man might not be proud to take by the hand as an associate and a friend, or that the statesman might not take into his counsel with satisfaction to himself and benefit to the world."

**Annexation of Texas.**—The Hon. T. W. Gilmore, late governor of Virginia, has recently written a letter in favor of annexing Texas to the United States, and he places the subject in new and striking light. He particularly insists that the present is a favorable season for bringing about such a union, from which he argues that both countries would derive incalculable benefits. The letter is not addressed to party politicians, and will therefore attract attention.

**Extraordinary Tribute to an Extraordinary Man.**—The following curious specimen of sepulchral literature, is copied from an old Scotch tombstone: Here lies the body of Alexander Macpherson, Who was a very extraordinary person: He was two yards high in his stooping feet, And kept his accoutrements very clean and neat He was slow At the battle of Waterloo: He was shot by a bullet, Plum though the gullet: It went in at his throat, And came out at the back of his coat.

A legal stone is 14 lbs. or the eighth of a hundred in England, and 16 lbs. in Holland. The fathom, six feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is four inches. The Christian Era was first used in counting time at Rome in 527; adopted in France, in 770; in Spain in 1340; and in Portugal, 1410. The early Christians dated from the accession of Dioclesian, in 284.

The Persians gave names to every day in the month, just as we give to the days of the week. A man is taller in the morning than he is at night, to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages. The Esquimaux attain the height of but 4 feet 3 inches, and the Mongol Tartars but 4 feet 9 inches.

The human body consists of 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulations or adjointings, 100 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides, blood, arteries, veins, &c. The foot of a Chinese female, from the heel to the great toe, is only 4 inches long. Total abstinence from food seven days, is fatal to man, but there are instances of surviving after this long period. A religious fanatic, in 1780, determined to fast 40 days, but died on the 16th.

From the *Courier de la Martinique*, of Feb. 14, 1843. MORE PARTICULARS OF THE EARTHQUAKE AT GAUDALOPE.

My pen trembles—my thoughts are confounded—I am thunderstruck—I know not where to commence the recital of this overwhelming calamity. Eighth of February!—O day forever celebrated in the annals of humanity!—Day forever execrated!—Day that will live in the memory of man as one of those that witnessed the accomplishment of one of the most dreadful decrees of Providence!

It was on the 8th of February, at 35 minutes past 10 o'clock in the morning, that a violent and protracted shock of an earthquake was felt at St. Pierre. I cannot tell you the terror that seized on the inhabitants. When recovered from this fear, the thought immediately turned on the fate of Fort Royal. With what anxiety they were expecting the boat that would bring to us the news of the destruction of our capital. At last, towards three in the afternoon, we were relieved. Fort Royal had been spared. The hand of God had abandoned this spot to all the heavier in other places. The danger over, life had returned its wonted course, except an involuntary terror which reigned everywhere.

The shock had been so long that they feared to see it renewed, and the sad remembrance of the 11th of January established but too much such fears. The next day, about two in the afternoon, a boat that had arrived almost unperceived, brought a letter, one single letter, from Bessetierre, which announced that Point a Petre was no more!

I forbear to describe the awful impression of this terrible information. The catastrophe appeared so appalling, that they doubted it. Yet, the letter was there; every body could read the facts. We entertained the most lively fears for the fate of Point a Petre, when a schooner arrived this evening, confirming the total destruction of that city. Nothing official, however, had arrived as yet, and the captain, in consequence of orders received, gave no details; he knew nothing, had heard nothing. The boat had been sent on a speculation! Can you understand that a man in such a moment, in presence of such an event, could employ the faculties of his mind in the combinations of a commercial operation, whose success is based on the total destruction of a city! This is too awful; no word exists that can qualify such baseless.

Let the report be true or false, we did not wait for its confirmation to prepare the success. By a spontaneous movement a subscription list is opened at the Exchange, and in a moment covered with names; and M. Daliou, mayor of the city, whose conduct deserves the greatest praise, can hardly receive all the donations that crowd on him from all sides. Immediately the place Bertin is crowded by the population; the whole city, old and young, rich and poor, every one brings his mite. A sublime and spontaneous feeling that a unanimous sentiment had brought forth! Generous devotion of a people that forgets its own misfortunes in order only to succor those whose misfortunes are greater still!

Yet it was a most beautiful spectacle to see in this multitude some noble hearts who, in this solemn moment, forgetting their own wretchedness, wished also to contribute to relieve a misery deeper than their own! If we wish to relate here all we have seen of sublime devotion, this article would not suffice. Find anything more touching than the gift of a poor black fellow who brings his 25 cent piece, and begs they should return him two cents to buy him some flour; and of that poor negro who brings two bundles of sugar canes, for she has no money to give; and the old woman who offers two shifts to make lint, she says, for the wounded! Are you not moved in seeing such sights? What, compared with this modest offering, is the splendid gift of that man who brings handfuls of gold, which he does not need? Find in the whole world a population that will furnish the example of such generosity.

It was necessary, however, to provide for the most urgent wants of the unfortunate which the scourge had spread. Provisions are bought and given, boats are offered to carry them. The news had been known at three only, and at five a first convoy of four boats was setting sail for Point a Petre, loaded with provisions of all kinds, linen and medicine. A young doctor, as distinguished for his learning as his philanthropy, listening only to the voice of his heart, abandons his patients, his family, his friends, and embarks for Point a Petre, where he thinks his aid will be as useful as the provisions. Mr. Boulou, who has already received a baptism of fire, and whose arm bears the mark of a noble wound, goes also again to expose himself to the horrors of a city that breeds pestilence. He fears nothing—he starts instantly. A sublime self abnegation, whose reward is in its own satisfaction.

However, nothing appeared; our eyes continually turned to the Point of the Preacher were anxious to pierce through the expanse of the horizon. Impatience was at its height. This silence presaged nothing good. The sea showed nothing afar off but the vast mirror of its dazzling azure. All was calm; our hearts alone were agitated with a sinister presentiment. The whole of Friday passed in a frightful doubt. Nothing had been seen. The offerings still poured in. The same eagerness, the same generosity. Zeal redoubled as uneasiness increased! The government had received no official report. All had been active after the letter received at Base Terre. At last, on Saturday morning, the telegraph reported the *Mouche*, the criers at half mast. No more doubt. . . .

The disaster must have been tremendous!—The whole population rushed to the Place Bertin. They were numbering the strokes of the canes that were returning from the vessel. The people, on disembarking, were surrounded and almost suffocated in relating the details. The catastrophe was awful. The city of Point a Petre was nothing more than a heap of ruins! and to increase the calamity, the fire, as if jealous to see the work of destruction accomplished without its intervention, was raging among the crumbling houses, the stones that smashed the wounded. The Point is nothing now but a cemetery, whence exhalations issue from under the rubbish. Every thing is overturned—all are destroyed, annihilated.

There was in Saint Pierre but one cry of desolation. Terror and consternation were depicted on all faces. All those who had an acquaintance, a friend, a relation, in the unhappy city, inquired after him. Such a one? Dead? Such a one? Dead? Such a one wounded and such a one wounded also. Oh, God! oh, God! what great crimes had there been committed by this unfortunate city to be so cruelly visited? When Jerusalem sold our Divine Lord and shed his blood, your anger did not fall so heavily upon that devoted city. The voice of your Prophet had denounced her last hour, and she could not save herself from her impending fate. Your vengeance, though slow, was tremendous. You had charged men with the execution of your unalterable justice, and the city who had disavowed her God, and had caused the blood of the just man to flow, could redeem herself by her submission; but here, oh God! neither submission nor repentance could save her; her hour was marked on the clock of eternity, and her doom must be accomplished.

Immediately zeal redoubles; persons run from door to door to ask for clothing; the daily labors are abandoned; the chest of the rich, the trunks of the poor, are emptied; and each one hurries to give all the linen he can spare. This is not all; in every house you may see the women and the children occupied in preparing lint.

The exchange soon presents the same spectacle. Every where activity and labor prevails. They fear to lose time. They would say that for each moment lost it is a wounded man that utters his last groan.

However, the principal details were wanted. Her mission called her to Fort Royal. But some weeks arrived to-day from those places of desolation have told us all! We know but too much!! Our pen refuses to trace the picture of the destruction of a city, in which not a house is standing, not one! . . . and which the fire continues to consume. The few wooden houses which the scourge had spared are a prey to the flames, which have made as many or more victims than the earthquake itself. Unfortunately people, who found themselves buried under the ruins, not being able to extricate themselves from the vast heaps of rubbish, reached by the fire, saw every chance of rescue vanished. The young girls, old men, women, half bruised between blocks of walls, demanded succors which were impossible; for the fire,

advancing like a raging sea, rapidly engulfed them. The violence of the elements frightened those whose courage and devotedness prompted them to brave all to succor these unfortunates from their horrible death.

Saturday evening the city was still but a burning furnace!!! Finally, to terminate their sad recitals, here is a letter, written upon the ruins of Point a Petre, to Mr. Baffin, a merchant of our city. It says more than we can express, all possible narrations.

"I have received your letter. Thanks for this remembrance. I am well. All ruined or lost; all!!!! This evening we employ the artillery to finish throwing down the walls in order to save the laborers from their probable crumbling.—Since last night we can no longer take the dead bodies away. There are too many.

Yours,  
BETHMET.

February 11th, 1843.  
P. S. Write to my wife."

Three things alone are peering over this vast necropolis. The front of the crumbling church is there standing, with the face of its clock still uninjured, the hands of which point out thirty-five minutes past ten, the hour in which was accomplished the ruin of a city, the annihilation of a whole population. The hour of eternity had struck, and in a shorter time than had been necessary perhaps for the hammer to rise and fall, the work of destruction was accomplished. The silence of death had succeeded the tumultuous noise of life. The poor and the rich, the free and the slave, were lying in the same shroud of stone, and the reddish glare of the fire was lighting the funeral pyre of that annihilated people. As a pendant to this sad spectacle, upon a part of a wall of a house half fallen, a picture was preserved, as by a miracle a picture of the ruins of Babylon. A singular coincidence—the traditions of the past, with the reality of the present; the picture of human devastation, in presence of the divine destruction. And farther along, looking on this scene of desolation, the portrait of the king alone, preserved by a strange fatality, seemed to promise protection and succor to those who have had the good fortune to escape the disaster. Yes, sire! you will come to the aid of that population without an asylum—rich yesterday, and to-day ruined, without bread, without clothing. Sire, God has preserved your image here, as he has preserved your days elsewhere, so that you may send succor to a whole people, as you have brought a remedy to the evils of our country; for God, in his terrible justice, has wished to leave to you the noble mission to relieve so great a misfortune, and your picture, preserved in the midst of this frightful catastrophe, was there to warn the unfortunates that they had not lost their all—that they still had a father.

Here I stop. It is still under the deep impression of all those dreadful recitals of calcined bodies, drawn from under the ruins, still smoking, three days after the event; of unfortunates whose voices are begging for succor that no human power could bring to them, that I write these lines. Pressed to give these details, I do not know how my pen runs. Here is no pretensions to the elegance of style; there are still so many things to be said. Must we speak of the admirable conduct of Mr. Barmon, in the midst of this population, without an asylum, and dying with starvation; must we show you some wretch sucking a piece of sugar cane to allay his thirst! Shall I retrace the picture of that deputation of Point a Petre, coming to meet that of St. Pierre, the Mayor covered with a sailor's jacket, and in the middle of all this, the Governor in tears, trying to impart to every body a resignation which he himself probably had not; so much he felt the enormity of the evil, and the impossibility of repairing so great a disaster. I shall say nothing either of Rear Admiral De Moges, whose destiny seems to be to carry help to great misfortunes. A singular casualty! This same man, who, four years ago, was present at the destruction of the capital of the island of which he was the governor, annihilated by an earthquake, is called on today to bring help to another city, overthrown likewise by the same scourge! I cannot describe such scenes. These are only the principal facts that I give you here. Time presses. Another may write a longer article. . . . L. B.

**PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF MARTINIQUE.**  
*Citizens of Martinique.*—The earthquake of the 8th of February has laid Point a Petre in ruins, and such as remain of her unfortunate inhabitants, are without bread and without shelter. We thank Providence that we are permitted to send them help in this awful calamity. On the receipt of the news of this distressing event, the inhabitants of Port Royal and other villages, repaired to the spot with food and clothing. The nights of the 9th and 10th were passed in loading the steam frigate *Gomer* with provisions and other necessities belonging to the government, and she was immediately dispatched in aid of the distressed. A subscription is now opened for the sufferers, and all receipts will be placed in the hands of M. Lot, Treasurer.

**DU VALDAILLY,**  
Governor of Martinique.

**SECOND EARTHQUAKE IN THE WEST INDIES.**

We learn from Capt. Smith, of the *sch. Francis Cannady*, arrived this morning, that a second shock of an earthquake was experienced at the north part of Guadalupe, on the 3d inst. At the time, the Captain of a vessel off the north point of the island stated that it shook his vessel with such severity, that it was with difficulty the crew could keep their feet. A dense cloud of smoke ascended from the vicinity of Basseterre, and serious fears were entertained for the safety of that place. It was quite sickly at Point Petre, caused from the offensiveness of the ruins of the town.

The Comet, recently seen at this place, was seen at St. Thomas on the 2d of the present month; it was so brilliant as to cause considerable alarm to the inhabitants. A shock of an earthquake was also felt at St. Thomas on the 5th inst., about half past 9 o'clock at night.—No material damage was done.—*Charleston Patriot.*

**HAPPINESS—OR THE MERCHANT OF BALBORA.**  
BY LEIGH HUNT.

Abon Ben Adhem (may his tribe increase)  
Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,  
And saw within the moonlight in his room,  
Making it rich and like a lily in bloom,  
An angel writing in a book of gold.

Exceeding peace had made Ben Adhem bold,  
And to the presence in the room he said,  
"What writest thou?" The vision raised its head,  
And, with a look made of all sweet accord,  
Answered, "The names of those who love the Lord."

"And is mine one?" said Abon. "Nay, not so?"  
Replied the angel. Abon spoke more low,  
But cheerily still, and said—"I pray thee then,  
Write me as one who loves his fellow men."

The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night  
It came again, with a great wakening light,  
And showed the names whom love of God had blessed,  
And lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest!

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**Whole family Poisoned.**—We have read of a more dreadful calamity than that detailed by a recent number of the *Register*. This paper informs us of the whole family of Mr. Morehead, residing near the Yazoo Pass, having been poisoned by eating peaches dried on a painted board. One of his daughters was to have been married on the very day she was so suddenly taken from earth. The marriage clothes were sent home as the funeral bier was preparing, and a cloud of woe bedimmed the now blasted hopes of the partner of her bosom. The eldest son, prostrated on a bed of death had just returned from a five years' study in the learned cloisters of old Harvard, crowned with his laurel wreaths of honor and glory. Death spread his banner over the whole. Father, mother, son and daughter, now sleep the sleep of death, stretched side by side, and wrapped in the shroud of the cold earth.

**Shocking Accident.**—A young man in Stoneham, while sliding from a hay mow, recently came in contact with a hay-fork, which entered his abdomen. Medical aid was instantly called, but after lingering thirty hours, the unfortunate man expired. His name was Conque Duless, from Canada, aged 22 years.

**A tender hearted Lady.**—A lady who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher to remonstrate with him on his cruel practices. "How," said she, "can you be so barbarous as to put little innocent lambs to death?" "Why not, Madam?" said the butcher, "you would not eat them alive, would you?"

**Self Paying Tobacco box.**—The Albany Journal describes a neat little machine with the forgoing name stamped upon it, and which is intended for use in hotels and other public houses where tobacco is in demand. On depositing a penny in the box and pressing a spring, a little drawer shoots out containing a small paper of tobacco. But the drawer will not move nor the call for tobacco answered, however hard the spring may be pressed, until the penny is dropped into the slot treasury of the machine.

**Watches to be Cheapened.**—The London correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* gives the following account of an invention for making watches by machinery: "Some discoveries for the more speedy manufacture of watches have been for some time past occupying the attention of scientific and wealthy men, and have at last been taken up by the great West End firm of Howell & James, Regent street. Some gentleman has been devoting twenty years of his life to the invention whereby he is now enabled, by a variety of machines, to construct an incredible number of watches of every variety of sizes in a day! By one machine 300 perfect plates can be produced in one day; and by five machines, also centre, third, and fourth wheels, crossed, polished, and cut, with balances for 300 movements. By another 300 pinions are cut and rounded; another drills the holes, the tapping, screw-holes, &c., planting the depths and escapements. Four other machines will make pivots for 50 movements a day. Twenty other machines for every description of work connected with watch-making, make up the set. The best chronometer makers in London, after having inspected the whole of the machines, and seen them work, and carefully examined the products, have declared that every part produced by them is far superior to any thing that has been or can be produced by other means at the present day.

**The Comet of 1843.**—Mr. Editor: This day, Feb. 28, a comet of great brilliancy has been seen, visible through the day without the aid of a glass, and its brilliancy almost equal to that of Venus. Its situation is very near the eastern limb of the sun; its tail appears about 3 deg. in length. It may be the comet announced some three months since in Europe; it was then traversing the constellation Draconis; be it that or another it is of rare brilliancy. There are but three on record of sufficient brilliancy to be seen in the day season. The first was 43 years before Christ, and is called a "hairy star"; it was seen with the naked eye in the day time. The second was in the year 1492, and it was so brilliant that the light of the sun, at the end of March, did not hinder people seeing it at mid day; both its nucleus and its tail were, to use the language of the day, "two fathoms long." The third appeared in Feb. 18, 1744, and nearly equalled Venus in splendor, and many persons saw it at mid day without glasses. It may yet prove that the comet of today is the same as that of 1492. Three observations only are necessary to calculate its orbit, the element of which, if previously registered, will enable astronomers to decide whether the comet under consideration has appeared or not.

Of 504 comets that have entered the solar system, 24 have passed between Mercury and the Sun, 47 within Venus, 59 between Venus and the Earth, 73 between the Earth and Mars, and 302 between Mars and the orbit of Jupiter, and no casualty has occurred to primary or satellite. The comet of 1770 passed through the system of Jupiter without producing the slightest effect; still many people are alarmed at the appearance of these erratic bodies, these rail cars of the stellar regions, the mystery of whose office and destiny makes their astronomy of intense interest.

With reference to the danger of a comet's striking the earth, we here add that the comet Encke, whose period is only 1,207 days, and nearest the earth of all the comets known, cannot come in collision short of a period of 210,000,000 years, which calculation is based upon astronomical facts.—*New Bedford Mercury*.

**Talents Misapplied.**—In many of the seats of justice in the upper countries, it is truly melancholy to observe the number of hard-headed and strong-limbed young men hounding about year after year, ostensibly practicing one of the learned professions, but whose actual professional income would not amount to the hire of a good negro, while a great many of them do not earn so much as would keep a dog.

If the individuals composing this class were independent in their circumstances or their friends were willing to support them in idleness, or were they in delicate health or unable to labor for a subsistence yet with talents to justify their pretensions to law and medicine, no one could censure their course; but when we look around upon the teeming prairies and rich woodlands, unenclosed and uncultivated, inviting the youthful and healthy to the noble independence with wholesome exertion and moderate industry, we are impelled to the conclusion that a stronger term than "misapplied talents" should be applied to them, that they continue in their course from a disreputable and disgraceful aversion to work, and an over-weening disposition to suppose a half-starved and shabby clothed hanger-on, on the outskirts of a profession, more respectable than an industrious though hard-fisted farmer or mechanic.

The professions are ally and quite sufficiently represented in the western, and in fact this whole country, by men whose practice and experience have proved them competent to transact all the business, and it would probably be well for those unfledged birds whom a trial of sufficient time has proved to be unfitted for a successful flight in the professions, to abandon a course for which nature never intended them, and before it is too late, learn some useful and laborious occupation by which they may be enabled to earn an honest living, and become usefully in a community where they now mistakenly consider themselves ornamental.—*Quincy Whig*.

**Miscellaneous.**

**Water running up Hill.**—Dr. Smith in a recent lecture on Geology, at New York, mentioned a curious circumstance connected with the Mississippi river. It runs from north to south, and its mouth is actually four miles higher than its source, a result due to the centrifugal motion of the earth. Thirteen miles is the difference between the equatorial and polar radii; and the river in 2,000 miles has to rise one-third of this distance, it being the height of the equator above the pole. If this centrifugal force were not continued, the rivers would flow back, and the ocean would overflow the land.

Some of our philosophers found out awhile ago that the moon was made of green cheese; 'twas its true, it has not been contradicted.

An Irish mile is 3240 yards; a Scotch mile 1984 yards; and English or statute mile, 1760 yards; German 1806; Turkish 1893.

An acre is 4640 square yards, or 63 yards, 1 foot, 8 1/2 inches each way.—A square mile, 1760 yards each way, contains 640 acres.

**Intelligent dog.**—The Troy Whig relates the following anecdote of a Newfoundland: On a certain Sunday, after church, the family were all assembled in the drawing-room, and every member of it, with one exception, occupied in reading. The dog, after making a reconnaissance of the party, proceeded of his own accord to the library, and taking down a book from the shelves, returned and presented it to the individual who was unprovided with that convenient instrument for whiling away the long quarter of an hour before dinner.

**Judge Waggoner.**—Mr. Van Loan, who went to Europe for the purpose of perfecting the art of taking Daguerrotype pictures, has been quite successful. We have seen some of his pictures which are quite another thing from any thing in the art which we have ever seen before. They are taken almost instantaneously, are much more distinctly delineated than before, and withal, red, green and all other colors are copied as faithfully as mere black and white.

**Border Difficulties.**—The Bangor (Me.) Daily Whig contains the proceeding of a public meeting of the citizens of Hancock Plantation, in relation to the arrest of Daniel Savage, a citizen of Aroostock county, who was attempted to be carried off, on civil suit, by individuals known to be authorized agents of the authorities of the Province of New Brunswick, on the 11th instant. It appears that great excitement prevailed upon the border, and that the people aided by the U. S. troops succeeded in effecting his rescue. Subsequently the citizens met, and passed sundry resolutions expressing indignation at the outrage, and it was voted, that the thanks of the meeting be presented to Capt. Webster, commanding the U. S. troops for Fort Kent, for promptly furnishing assistance to the civil authorities to recapture our citizen on his own soil as defined by the late treaty, and to secure and bring the offender to justice.

**Mexico.**—An insurrection broke out and was suppressed at Tlapaco on the 20th ult. Twenty of the ringleaders were arrested, among whom is a priest.

**Fatal Accident.**—We are informed a most fatal accident occurred last week, in the southern part of this country. Several of the neighbors had collected together for the purpose of raising a horse. They had got the building up several rounds, when, by some mistake in rolling a log to its place, it slipped and fell with its full force to the ground. In its fall the timber came in contact with the person of Doctor John B. Radford, and wounded him mortally. He survived a few hours during which time he gave directions concerning his family and property. Dr. R. has but lately become a citizen of this country; but, for the short time he has been among us, no man ever enjoyed a larger share of his neighbor's confidence. The community, as well as his friends, naturally feel his loss.—*Lex. Express*, April 4.

**Wonderful Mine.**—The Winchester Virginian contains an account of the discovery of a mine about eighteen miles south west of that place, the ore of which is alleged to contain gold, silver, copper and perhaps other minerals. This mine, it is said, is as great in extent as it is rich in precious metals, being about 20 miles in length by six or eight in breadth.

**STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.**  
In the Circuit Court of said County to May Term A. D. 1843.  
Alanson Taylor } Plaintiff  
vs. }  
Elias H. Maine & }  
James D. Band } Defendants.

The plaintiff's agent and attorney herein having filed affidavit, that the defendants Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, are non residents of the State, Notice is hereby given to the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the said circuit court of the said County of Hancock, against the estate of you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band dated the 24 day of March A. D. 1843 at the suit of the said Alanson Taylor, for the sum of one hundred and forty dollars with interest thereon from the 9th day of February A. D. 1842, directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock to execute, which said writ has been returned into the said Clerk's office, by the said Sheriff with an endorsement thereon, as follows to wit: "Executed the within writ by reading the same to the within named Charles C. Maine, March 24 A. D. 1843. No property found in my county on which to levy this attachment." Now unless you the said Elias H. Maine and James D. Band, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said circuit court for the County of Hancock on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in Carthage on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you the said Elias H. Maine and Jas. D. Band, in favor of the said Alanson Taylor, and execution will issue against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of the said Charles C. Maine, as garnishes to satisfy the said debt and cost.

**J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clk.**  
J. H. Sherman, Atty. for plaintiff.  
March 3rd 1843. if.

**STATE OF ILLINOIS, Hancock County.**  
In the Circuit Court of said County, to the May Term A. D. 1843.  
Lewis Hyde }  
vs. }  
Robert Allison }

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Robert Allison, that a writ of attachment has been sued out of the Clerk's office of the said Circuit Court, dated the 22d day of January A. D. 1843, at the suit of the said Lewis Hyde, and against the estate of you the said Robert Allison for the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars, (358.00) directed to the Sheriff of said County of Hancock, which said writ has been returned by the said Sheriff into the said Clerk's office, levied upon the estate of Robert Allison. Now unless you, the said Robert Allison, shall be and appear before the Judge of the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Carthage in said county on the first Monday in the month of May next, give special bail and plead to the plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you the said Robert Allison, in favor of the said Lewis Hyde, and the estate so attached will be sold to satisfy the said debt and cost.

**J. B. BACKENSTOS, Clerk.**  
Geo. Bachman, Plaintiff's Atty.  
no 44 if case.

**NOTICE.**  
I hereby given to all persons who are indebted to Ethan Kimball for lands required to make payment in full, on or before the first day of April next as deeds will not be given to delinquents the land being incumbered by a mortgage to secure the payment of two thousand dollars, due D. G. Whitney; which mortgage will be foreclosed and the foreclosed lands taken to satisfy said mortgage, if payment is not made as required above.

**ETHAN KIMBALL, by his agent**  
HIRAM KIMBALL.  
Nauvoo January 13 1843. if.

**NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.**  
THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country, that he has established a rope manufactory in this city, where he intends to manufacture Cordage of every description; bed cords, cloth lines, chalk lines &c., which he will sell at St. Louis prices. He intends keeping an assortment of the above mentioned articles constantly on hand. Any persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

**TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.**  
Nauvoo May 3 1843. no 1

**SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.**  
THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West as the best preparations for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended (ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Herman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians of that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and civility more.

**COUGH LOZENGES.**  
Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

**WORM LOZENGES.**  
The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasioning intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

**CATHARTIC LOZENGES.**  
The best cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

**FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.**  
These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

**SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.**  
This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale by  
(22-y1.) J. SNIDER,  
Sole Agent for the City of Nauvoo.

**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Nauvoo that he has on hand a variety of Boots and Shoes manufactured from the best of eastern leather and will do any work in his line, on the shortest notice; also wishes to purchase hides and skins, for which he will pay, boots, shoes, or trade at his shop, on the corner of Hyrum and Page street, north of the Temple.

**DAVIDSON HIBBARD,**  
no 50 3 w.

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**THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of J. D. Groves dec'd, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate of said county for settlement, on the first Monday in May. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.**

**A. P. RINGER,**  
Administrator of  
J. D. GROVES, dec'd  
March 18, A. D. 1843. no 47 61

**BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!**  
HE subscribers have just received a quantity of books of various descriptions, of which are the following:

**SCHOOL BOOKS.**  
The Eclectic Primer, Ray's Eclectic Arithmetic, The Eclectic Spelling Book, Eclectic 1st Reader, Eclectic 2nd Reader, Eclectic 3rd Reader, Eclectic 4th Reader, Ray's Little Arithmetic, Olney's Geography and Atlas, also a large lot of Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

**ALSO,**  
Pocket and School Bibles, Day Books, Ledgers, Journals, Record Books, Pocket Journals, and other Blank Books of various descriptions, School Writing Books, Millen's Star, published by P. P. Pratt, an assortment of Writing Paper, Scales, Pencils, Wafers, Quills, Lead pens, Ever Pointed Pencils, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold by the subscribers at their Book Store in the Printing Office, cheap for CASH.  
The subscribers are also prepared to carry on the business of

**BOOK BINDING,**  
in all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, they are prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of our

Quartos	half	Bound	plain	1.50
do	do	do	neat	2.00
do	do	whole bound	plain	2.50
do	do	do	neat	3.00
Octavo	full	bound	plain	1.00
do	do	do	neat	1.50
do	hf	bound	plain	0.75
do	do	do	neat	1.00
do	do	do	extra	1.37
Twelves	full	bound	plain	62
do	do	do	neat	87
do	hf	bound	plain	50
do	do	do	neat	75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

**TAYLOR & WOODRUFF.**  
Nauvoo May 3 1843. no 1

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**DAVIDSON HIBBARD,**  
no 50 3 w.

**NOTICE.**  
TWO house carpenters and one brick mason, with families are wanted at Shokokon. Constant employ will be given.  
**JOHN F. COWAN.**

**BACHMAN & SKINNER.**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.  
WILL attend to any business in their profession in the Circuit and Supreme Court. Offices—in the Court House Carthage, and at Nauvoo, near the Temple. 3m \* no 51.

**DR. CHARLES HIGBEE.**  
FOR the last thirteen years, a practitioner, in the states of Ohio, and Illinois; and a graduate of the university of Pennsylvania; offers his services, in every branch of his profession; more especially in diseases of women and children, to the citizens of Nauvoo and the surrounding country.  
Office at Mr. Mills' Masonic Hall, Main Street.  
Jan. 21, 1843.—3m \*

**LOOK HERE!**  
THE undersigned will exchange city or country property, for the breaking of seventy or more acres of prairie; also for a pair of Mules; a set of Blacksmith's tools; and a first rate two-horse wagon. He will also take Illinois State and Shawnee town paper in exchange for property, or on debts due him at fifty-cents on the dollar, if delivered before the 15th of April. He will pay cash for green calf-skins.

**HIRAM KIMBALL.**  
March 15th 1843.  
N. B. Those concerned, will recollect the first of April is near at hand, a hint to the wisest is sufficient.

**H. K. Agent.**  
**NO CURE NO PAY.**  
DR. W. B. BRINK will treat cancers on the condition of no cure no pay, and would say to those who are afflicted with cancers to call and try a remedy that has never failed, and I will pay fifty dollars for every case where it will not perform a permanent cure; and persons residing at a distance can communicate by letter, post paid, and they can be informed of the cost and the time it may take to perform a cure.

**BRADFORD & BROWN,**  
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,  
Payday St., New Orleans.  
LIBERAL advances made on produce consigned for sale, or to be shipped to other ports. Forwarding done promptly and without storing, when possible. To meet the hard times one third will be deducted of all bills of forwarding, which amount to 50 dollars or more from the rates established by the Chamber of Commerce; and generally followed.

Whenever groceries are ordered they shall be returned by the same boat that brings the order if funds or produce be sent; and our best exertions shall be used to make all expenses as light as possible.

**REFER TO**  
H. E. Martin, New Orleans,  
Marion & Rockwood, St. Louis.  
A. H. Mathews, Warsaw,  
Whitman & Springer, Cincinnati.  
December 10, 1842. no 32-6m \*

**BORNIC PHYSICIAN.**  
DR. W. B. BRINK, to whom his thanks to the citizens of Nauvoo, for past patronage, and still continues the practice of medicine at his residence, a few rods West of the Temple, where all calls will be punctually attended to, either day or night.

He trusts that the intimate acquaintance and practical experience in the use of the botanic remedies, will secure him the confidence and support of a liberal and enlightened public.

Those who have chronic diseases, such as dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, scrofula; mercurial diseases, asthma, bronchitis and all affections of the chest or any of the whole list of chronic diseases will do well to avail themselves of a judicious application of botanic remedies. His practice is, however, by no means confined to these diseases; but is equally applicable, whether acute or chronic.

**GEO. P. STILES,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.  
WILL Practice law in the several Courts of this State, will attend to all business entrusted to his care, in the line of his profession, promptly, and with the strictest fidelity. He can, at all times, be consulted at his office, situated on the corner of Knights and Wells Streets, a few rods east of the Temple. Nauvoo, Hancock co. Ill. 1843. no 42 if.

**FOR SALE**  
THE south half of section 10, 7 n 5 w. s w of n 20, 7 n 5 w. s w of n 20 7 n 5 w. The above land lays west of Lathrop from one to two miles. Also the n e of n 19, 6 n 5 w. about six miles south of Lathrop. And the west half of n 6, 6 n 6 w; near Pilot Grove; the n w of the n e of sec 22, 5 n 5 w near Bartlett's Mills, on Crook creek; the north half of the s w of sec 2 4 n 4 w and s w of the s e of sec 35 5 n 4 w in McDonough county. All the above tracts are congress titles. The s w q of 14, 3 n 7 w. s e q of 20, 5 n 7 w. n w q of 17, 7 n 5 w. and 20 acres adjoining the town of Macomb, in McDonough co. the last mentioned tracts are patent or tax titles. Also town lots in the towns of Warsaw, Pulaski, Appanose &c. and about one thousand acres of good land in Iowa Territory. The above lands and lots will be sold on liberal terms, most of it in good trade; those wishing to purchase any or all of the tracts can enquire of

**HIRAM KIMBALL.**  
Nauvoo April 1843.  
P. S. Also two new milch cows for sale. no 49 if.